

stimulants. An ambulance has been called and surgeons are now pumping out his stomach. The circumstances are unavoidable.

Mr. Nott interrupted and told Judge Crain that Dr. Flint was present and that he would like to have him take the case. The doctor hurried up close to the judge and after a few preliminary questions from Mr. Nott said that he had examined Robin both in the detective bureau and in the District Attorney's office.

He told me, said Dr. Flint, "that he had taken poison three-quarters of an hour before he came down here. I asked his sister, Dr. Robinson, and she stated that his stomach was pumped out. The patient and found his face flushed, his pulse beat at 160 and the pupils of his eyes widely dilated. He had taken hyoscyamine."

"Are these symptoms which you have mentioned, the flushed face, the pulse beat of 160 and dilated pupils, works of the effects of the drug?" asked Mr. Nott. "They are," asserted the doctor. "Is the defendant liable to be arraigned?" Mr. Nott wanted to know.

"I think it would be cruel and inhuman to arraign him," Dr. Flint answered. "He has taken a slow poison and it would have a very bad effect on him."

Mr. Jerome broke in to ask if Robin's eyes had been turned to the northern light and away from the judge. Judge Crain decided upon the recommendation of the District Attorney to commit the prisoner to the prison and the proceedings came to an end.

They held Robin in the Criminal Courts Building for quite a while after his office in the District Attorney's office, but the doctors thought they could wait better if they had him in the Tombs. They bore him in a chair to the elevator, dropped down one flight and carried him across the Bridge Street bridge.

They were there another ambulance from Bellevue was waiting to take him away. Shortly before 5 o'clock Robin left in the ambulance.

Dr. Robinson was in pretty bad shape when she left the Criminal Courts Building last night. It was the first time she has been separated from her brother in a week and she was nervous and looked tired out. She returned to get her wraps and a few things from her office, but hurried away without discussing the matter in any way.

On the way to court after departing from her house in West 125th street, she was met by her brother in the tunnel of the machine. She wouldn't say whether she knew then that he had taken the hyoscyamine.

The detectives in front didn't know a thing about the case, but they were in the room when Robin seized the box of tablets. All along the line where folks learned that the indicted banker was in view, they were waiting for the case to be made public as to give him as little publicity as possible under the circumstances.

Previous to the episode of the afternoon, Dr. Flint and Robin, representing Mr. Jerome and the District Attorney, had come down to tell Mr. Nott and Judge Crain that they had examined Robin and that they had found him in a state of unconsciousness.

It is uncertain how soon Robin will be able to appear in court. A report that he would be unable to secure bail gained some credence, but it was said on good authority last night that he will have no difficulty. The doctors at Bellevue were positive of one thing, however, Robin had taken any poison as long as he remains over there.

Deputy City Chamberlain Walsh said yesterday that he was in conference with the Corporation Counsel with a view of determining how much of the \$10,000 which had been deposited in the Northern Bank by a receiver of the collection bureau of the Tax Department of the Bronx on Saturday. The deposit was made after the regular hour for the closing of the bank, and it is contended by Mr. Walsh that the money should be returned to the bank before the time at which the State Superintendent of Banks closed the bank as a city depository.

It has been decided that Mr. McLaughlin, a 35-year-old Cedar street, was vice-president and director of the Northern Bank. Mr. McLaughlin ceased to hold those places on May 1st and has had no connection with the bank since.

FOR TARIFF COMMISSION. Representative Longworth confers with the President in relation to his bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Representative Longworth of Ohio has conferred with President Taft relative to the bill proposing the creation of a permanent tariff commission. This measure will be introduced in the House next week by Mr. Longworth. The bill provides that the provisions of which are understood to have been approved by the President, creates a commission of five members, each to serve for a term of six years, and to be paid a salary of \$7,000 a year.

Alvin H. Saunders, a member of the tariff board, saw President Taft for a few minutes this morning to talk over the permanent tariff commission proposition. He thinks this is the biggest question now before Congress and the country, and commented as he left the Executive offices upon the great change in public sentiment during the last few years with reference to this subject.

"Advocates of the permanent tariff commission," said he, "and of the piecemeal revision of the tariff were called to order not so long ago," said Mr. Saunders. "Now it is realized that they were working along the right line."

Hodgins' Suit Against Bingham Falls. The complaint in a suit brought by Police Captain William H. Hodgins against former Commissioner Bingham for \$100,000 damages because Commissioner Bingham prevented Hodgins from being appointed inspector by writing to the Municipal Civil Service Commission that Hodgins had a poor record and was not fit to be an inspector, was thrown out yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that it doesn't show that Hodgins suffered any damage.

Wants P. S. Commission Put Out. The Central Federated Union voted last night to ask Governor-elect Dix to discharge the present Public Service Commission and put a new commission in its place. The union went on record in its resolution that it was not a work on the matter of salary, chiefly because not much has happened yet.

CLARENCE LEXOW IS DEAD

LED COMMITTEE THAT MADE NEW YORK POLICE HISTORY.

Son of a German Journalist, He Turned to the Law and to Politics. Served Two Terms in the State Senate and Was Responsible for Important Measures.

Ex-State Senator Clarence Lexow, who was chairman of the famous Lexow committee, died yesterday at his home at Nyack, N. Y. He had been ill with pneumonia since Monday.

Mr. Lexow was 55 years old, having been born in Brooklyn on September 16, 1852. His father, Rudolph Lexow, was the proprietor and editor of the New York *Bellettrichsches Journal*, a German illustrated weekly, which was then one of the most influential German papers in the country. The elder Lexow intended that his son should follow him as the manager of the paper and directed his education to that end.

Clarence Lexow studied at the German American Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn until he was 19, when he was sent to Germany to complete his studies. He entered the University of Bonn, where he had as a fellow student, Herbert Bismarck, son of the ex-Chancellor. It was while studying at Bonn that Clarence Lexow discovered that his preference was for law rather than journalism and changed his course of study with that in mind. He came back to this country in 1872 and at once entered the Columbia law school, being graduated two years later.

He entered the office of Vose & McDaniel, then one of the largest law firms in New York, and was later named clerk in the office of Charles Welch. It wasn't long, however, before he began to practice for himself and formed the firm of Lexow & Haldane. Meanwhile his father had moved to Clarkstown, in Rockland county. Later the elder Lexow left his paper and returned from business.

Clarence Lexow made his home in New York until 1887, when he was elected to the New York State Senate. He was defeated by the then County Judge, in 1890 he was elected to Congress and again defeated, although his county was the only Democratic county in the State that showed a Republican gain. In 1899 he was elected to the State Senate, but declined. In 1903 he accepted the nomination for State Senator in the district comprising Orange, Dutchess and Rockland counties, and carried it by a majority of 5,500. He became chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs and of the Committee on Literature.

As head of the latter committee he was instrumental in passing the compulsory educational bill and a bill for the general revision of the school laws of the State. The bills with which his name is most intimately connected, however, are the bipartisan police bill and one calling for the investigation of the city government of New York, which resulted in the appointment of the Lexow investigation, which conducted the Lexow investigation.

The Senate investigating committee which bore Mr. Lexow's name came into existence on January 30, 1904. Senator Lexow was the chairman. The other members were Senators O'Connor, Robertson, Pound, Saxton, Cantor and Bradley. The committee had the honor of introducing the resolution establishing the committee the Society for the Prevention of Crime, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Johnson, of the Bronx, a criminal conditions in the city and had revealed a condition which aroused a public demand for a more complete investigation of the police force.

The committee continued its session until December 31. Sixty-seven men connected with the Police Department were accused of crime, including two Commissioners, two ex-commissioners, twenty captains and two ex-captains. When it came to the legal prosecution of the officers, however, it was a different matter, but as a result of the charges the Police Department received a thorough shaking.

The disclosures were a contributory cause of the election of William L. Strong as Mayor, while John W. Doherty, one of the counsel for the committee, became Judge of the Court of General Sessions, William Travers Jerome, another of the counsel, became Judge of the Court of Sessions and later District Attorney.

Mr. Lexow was reelected at the expiration of his term and remained in the Senate until 1908. He was chairman of the joint legislative committee and introduced the bill creating Greater New York and he was also the head of the joint committee which investigated trusts and unlawful combinations and introduced statutes regulating corporations, and chairman of the committee on primary election reform and introduced a bill regulating party primaries.

He was chairman of the State convention in 1905, and introduced of the first gold plank in the campaign of 1906, when he was chairman of the committee on relations to the New York State Republican convention. He was a Presidential elector in 1904.

Mr. Lexow was a member of the law firm of Lexow, Walker & Co., 14 Cedar street. He was an officer in many companies among them three of the concerns in which Joseph G. Robin was interested. The Little and Grant company of Rochester, the Etha Indemnity Company and the South Shore Traction Company. He was president of the Antrim Park Real Estate Company, the Star Publishing Company, the Tappan Real Estate Company and the Otis Development Company. He was also a director of the Bank of the City of New York, the Island Traction Company and the North River Steamboat Company.

Mr. Lexow is survived by his wife, who was Katharine M. Morris of New York, a son, Morton Lexow, a two daughters, Caroline and Katherine Lexow. His brother, Charles K. Lexow, is counsel for the Washington Savings Bank, which recently was closed by the Banking Department.

The funeral will be at Nyack on Monday. It will be private. The interment will be at Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack.

POTTERY, GLASS AND BRASS.

Men Identified With These Trades Have Dinner at the Hotel Astor.

About 125 pottery, glass and brass salesmen attended the nineteenth annual banquet of the Pottery, Glass and Brass Salesmen's Association of America at the Hotel Astor last night. George A. Anderson was toastmaster, and the speakers were ex-Tax Commissioner Charles Putzel, whose subject was "The Salesman," the Rev. Dr. W. W. Giles of East Orange, N. J., who spoke on "Things I Have Thought," the Hon. Eugene F. Kinkead, who spoke on "The Tariff and the Salesman," the Hon. William Sulzer, who talked about the parcels post, and the Hon. Edward W. Townsend of Montclair, N. J., who presented George W. Snow, Henry Endemann, William S. Pitarini, Charles H. Taylor, William W. Magee, H. P. Murhead, John Nixon and J. F. O'Gorman.

Mr. Putzel said that the salesman senses the political situation and best understands the wants and needs of the world and the value of peace for the preservation of commerce.

Dr. Giles said that the ideal salesman is a mixture of intelligence, affection and will. Congressman Kinkead said that the successful salesman was the man who laughs with the people and not at them. He favored tariff revision schedule by schedule. First he would revise the wool schedule, next the steel schedule and then he'd put all food products on the free list.

Congressman Sulzer said that his personal bill which becomes a law will reduce the high cost of living.

Congressman-elect Townsend, answering to the toast "What Do You Lack, My Lords?" said that perhaps today political honesty was not as strong as commercial honesty, but that it was the duty of every man to watch the politician and if he didn't make good to cut off his head.

HONEY GOING AFTER CUP.

Will Try Today to Beat Record Made by Tabateau Yesterday.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—Arch Hoxsey established an American endurance record to-day when he remained in the air 3 hours and 17 minutes, beating the record of A. N. Welsh made in St. Louis last October by six minutes.

Hoxsey failed, however, to break his world record altitude flight of Monday. To-day his highest point was 10,575 feet, which is 800 feet below the mark he set on Monday. Hoxsey will go after the Michelin cup to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock. To win it he must break the record of 365 miles made by Maurice Tabateau to-day at Buc, France.

Hoxsey said after to-day's flight that his failure to break his own altitude record was due to an hole he encountered. As he entered such, he dropped a hundred feet or more, and had to climb again.

Lincoln Beachey fell again to-day. Although he had the number thirteen from his biplane, it was wrecked but he escaped. He fell fifty feet.

Hubert Latham was being warned by the United States Coast Guard yesterday that he must not fly his monoplane without a hunting permit he will be arrested.

CANADA CROP SHRINKAGE.

Less Wheat and Less Money, but More Acres Under Tillage.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—The Census Office report for 1910, issued to-night, shows that although the acreage of field crops increased more than 2,500,000 acres this year the value of the crops harvested therefrom shrunk from \$632,902,100 last year to \$507,185,500 this year.

This year the acreage of wheat, oats and barley was 2,000,000 greater than last year. The value of the crops harvested therefrom was \$1,738,300, which is a decrease of \$40,425,700. The production of wheat was 18,591,000 bushels less than last year, oats showed a decrease of 9,981,000 bushels owing to drought and heat in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The sown area this year was greater by 1,857,500 acres than last year.

Dr. Willis G. McDonald Dead. ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Dr. Willis G. McDonald died to-night. He had been ill a few days only with pneumonia. Dr. McDonald was a prominent physician in Albany and formerly president of the State Medical College.

Mayor Not to Go South. There was a report yesterday in the City Hall that Mayor Gaynor was to be called to the South and the West. Mr. Gaynor said that he had no such intention.

Obituary Notes. Philip Dominick, 90 years old, president of the Montclair N. Y. Savings Bank, died last night at his home, 224 Glen Ridge avenue, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Dominick was a member of the board of directors of the bank for sixty-two years. He was associated with the development of the bank in its early days. He served on the local council and school board and on the county board of freeholders. He was one of the founders of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter. He was married to Mrs. Josephine C. C. Watkins. Mrs. W. L. Dominick, Mrs. Edwin J. Dominick and Mrs. Josephine C. C. Watkins.

Mrs. Frances Victoria Walker, widow of Charles J. Walker, who before and during the war was a member of the board of directors of the bank of Montclair, died at her home, 127 West 11th street, New Orleans, La., at a stroke yesterday afternoon at her home, 127 West 11th street. She was 72 years old and had been in failing health for about two months. She is survived by two sons, E. Percy Walker, a member of the board of directors of the bank of Montclair, and a daughter, Mrs. H. K. Walker, who is treasurer of the bank of Montclair. She was a member of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter. She was married to Mr. Charles J. Walker, who was a member of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter. She was married to Mr. Charles J. Walker, who was a member of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter.

William B. Dill, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882 and was afterward active in the bank of Montclair, died at his home, 13 South 10th street, New Orleans, La., at a stroke yesterday afternoon at his home, 13 South 10th street. He was 72 years old and had been in failing health for about two months. He is survived by two sons, E. Percy Walker, a member of the board of directors of the bank of Montclair, and a daughter, Mrs. H. K. Walker, who is treasurer of the bank of Montclair. He was a member of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter. He was married to Mr. Charles J. Walker, who was a member of the bank of Montclair and of the Montclair Savings Bank, being the first president of the latter.

These naval orders were issued: Commander M. L. Miller, from command of the Gunboat to command of the Gunboat, the station to the Monterey. Commander M. L. Miller, from command of the Gunboat to command of the Gunboat, the station to the Monterey. Commander M. L. Miller, from command of the Gunboat to command of the Gunboat, the station to the Monterey. Commander M. L. Miller, from command of the Gunboat to command of the Gunboat, the station to the Monterey. Commander M. L. Miller, from command of the Gunboat to command of the Gunboat, the station to the Monterey.

HOT FIGHTING AT MAL PASO

MEXICAN REBELS, BEING DISLODGED, MET AWAY.

His Official Say Backbone of the Rising Is Broken. Rebels Being Made to Retreat Unopposed. Small Rebel in Vera Cruz. American Held Prisoner.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Unofficial information obtained from a Government official to-day and published here this afternoon is to the effect that an extensive battle took place at Mal Paso before the rebels were captured by the Government. The rebels were sent in advance by Gen. Luque to meet the insurgents on the mountain side at Mal Paso and a battle lasting several hours ensued.

The rebels retired, leaving the pass in the hands of the Government forces. The exact number of killed and wounded on each side cannot be ascertained at present. It is said the troops are now ready to continue their march against Ciudad Guerrero. They expect little opposition, as the Government now thinks the backbone of the rebellion is broken.

There was a small outbreak yesterday near Cordova, State of Vera Cruz. It was of little importance. The rebels attacked one town. The Government sent 300 troops against them and the rebels took to the hills.

Reports from Tabasco say that 150 rebels attacked Santa Ana, a small port on the Gulf of Mexico. After attacking the Municipal Palace and sacking the Treasury, they went to Tonalá, a town twenty miles distant. The Government sent 400 infantry against them. If an engagement resulted it has not been reported.

Yesterday at Tabasco twenty-three rebels attacked the American hacienda Las Colmenas. The manager, A. A. Scherwin, was taken prisoner and held for twelve hours. He was released after the planation had been sacked. All the men employed at the hacienda were forced to join the rebels.

Scherwin says he was well treated by the rebels. Their leader was apparently a man of much influence with his followers. He told them they must not molest Americans.

Col. Cuernavaca, who was wounded in the first battle of Mal Paso, died in the Chihuahua hospital yesterday. He is the first official of importance lost by the rebels.

Although Mal Paso is now said to be in the hands of the Government the telegraph wires are not working that far yet. It is expected that the rebels will be able to run a train over the railroad, many of the bridges being gone and the track torn up in many places in the Mal Paso cañon. The rebels used the rails to form breastworks. The Government is building temporary bridges, and it is expected to-night that it will be possible to send a train through to San Antonio.

Two wireless stations at Cuernavaca and San Antonio to insure communication if the rebels again cut the wires. Gen. Navarro figures that it will take at least two weeks to build a communication line to put the railroads in shape during his march. He will leave troops at all the important points that are likely to be attacked.

A traveler who has just returned from Durango says the conditions there are serious. The Government fears that if an outbreak continues in Chihuahua for another week it may have to consider suppressing the tendency to revolt in Durango. The informant says he personally saw troops patrolling the country around Torreon.

All the towns in that section are in continual fear of attack by rebels. In Torreon, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, a number of the rebels were coming toward the town. They were immediately sent to meet them. All business was stopped and the people crowded themselves in their homes or places of business. No one could go out. It was said afterward that there were no rebels anywhere in the district.

The terms arranged to be held in the Alameda park in connection with the inauguration of the inauguration of President Diaz and Vice-President Corral on December 2, which has been postponed many times, has now been definitely abandoned. The decorations were removed and the President Diaz will, as usual, hold a New Year's reception in the Ambassador's Hall of the National Palace. It is expected to be a big affair.

El Paso, Dec. 30.—The most optimistic view yet taken of the trouble in Mexico is that expressed in dispatches from Chihuahua, where the rebels are in control to-day. The insurgents' main body appears to have disappeared, and they are found only in small bands. The rebels are said to have captured control of the railroad out of Chihuahua and are now enabled to make repairs to restore traffic, is looked upon as a confession of weakness on the part of the Government. The rebels are said to be taking their own failure and are about to quit.

The repair men with the train following the rebels, who are said to be in control of the railroad out of Chihuahua, are now enabled to make repairs to restore traffic, is looked upon as a confession of weakness on the part of the Government. The rebels are said to be taking their own failure and are about to quit.

Even if resistance is offered with the railroad open behind them and guarded by Federal troops, the rebels are said to be in control of the railroad out of Chihuahua, are now enabled to make repairs to restore traffic, is looked upon as a confession of weakness on the part of the Government. The rebels are said to be taking their own failure and are about to quit.

A railroad man coming in to-day from the Federal army says that the rebels are armed with a variety of rifles, but it would be impossible to get ammunition of the different characters needed to supply the army. There is still much uncertainty as to whether the rebels will surrender completely until after a hard campaign in the mountains and hills. Business is feeling the effect of the trouble. The Federal army is said to be in control of the railroad out of Chihuahua, are now enabled to make repairs to restore traffic, is looked upon as a confession of weakness on the part of the Government. The rebels are said to be taking their own failure and are about to quit.

Rebel agents in El Paso have not lost heart and are trying to get the Federal army to surrender. The Federal army is said to be in control of the railroad out of Chihuahua, are now enabled to make repairs to restore traffic, is looked upon as a confession of weakness on the part of the Government. The rebels are said to be taking their own failure and are about to quit.

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TAFT'S PLANS FOR 1912.

President Expected to the Proposed Reorganization of the National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Although Republican leaders in and out of Congress have been urging President Taft to take steps to reorganize the Republican national committee, it was said to-day that Mr. Taft is opposed to such action. The President, his friends say, does not care to be put in the position of dictating to the national committee.

The talk of Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts as a successor to ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, who is acting chairman, did not originate at the White House, according to those who have seen Mr. Taft recently. The suggestion of Mr. Weeks as chairman, to be elected at a special meeting of the committee in the near future, did not strike a responsive chord at the White House.

The President is not convinced that there is any necessity of calling a special meeting of the committee. The suggestion originated with persons who fear, or profess to fear, that formidable opposition will develop to the renomination of President Taft.

Start of the regard the President's nomination as assured, some of his friends agree with him that activity on the part of the national committee is superfluous. About the only advantage that might accrue to the President through an action of the committee would be an "advertisement" of the Administration. It is well known in Washington that this Administration does not foot its own bill.

The President himself does not like the idea of shouting about what he has done or intends to do. Attorney-General Wickersham, who is the only member of his official family in Congress, is interested in matters that redound to the fame of the Administration, like Mr. Taft, is a lawyer and averse to publicity.

It is believed here that some sort of unofficial organization will be formed to prepare the way for 1912. Plans for it are under consideration and the President is expected to be the guest of the President over political matters at the White House with his brother, Charles P. Taft, and Arthur I. Vorys, who took a prominent part in the pre-convention campaign of 1908.

CHAS. P. TAFT IN WASHINGTON.

He Will Discuss With the President Ohio and National Politics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, Mr. Taft and their daughter Louise arrived in Washington to-day and will be the guests of the President and Mrs. Taft until Tuesday. Charles Taft has been the guest of the President a number of times, but this is the first visit made by Mrs. C. P. Taft since the inaugural ceremonies two years ago.

When it was expected that the President would be accompanied to Panama by his wife and that a number of other ladies would go to Panama an invitation was extended to Mrs. C. P. Taft and her daughter to join the party. At the last moment it was decided that the women would not go along because of the lack of accommodations on the warships.

Mrs. C. P. Taft and her daughter came especially to attend the ball which the President and Mrs. Taft gave to-night at the White House for a party of young guests who are being entertained during the holidays.

During his visit Charles P. Taft will have an opportunity to discuss political matters with the President and some of the party leaders in Washington and he will improve the opportunity. The President is expected to confer with Mr. Taft almost daily in an effort to bring about harmony in Ohio.

Now that the President's closest political advisers are here, it is expected that he will be able to get a better idea of the feeling of his party in Ohio and a candidate for reelection the men who were most active in organizing the movement for Mr. Taft's nomination in 1908 are coming forward to offer their assistance in planning for the campaign of 1912. In this movement two years ago Charles P. Taft was a very important factor and he is expected to be a factor in the campaign of 1912.

The President and his daughter came especially to attend the ball which the President and Mrs. Taft gave to-night at the White House for a party of young guests who are being entertained during the holidays.

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QUIT IN HONDURAS?

So Says U. S. Naval Commander Despite Tales of the Hornet's Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Commander Anderson of the gunboat Yorktown, now at Amapala, Honduras, has reported that all is quiet there.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The gunboat Hornet, that left New Orleans last week for Central American waters, according to messages from Tegucigalpa, has picked up men and ammunition along the Guatemalan coast and transported them to Cape Gracias a Dios, where they will be used to reinforce the Honduran army, now on its way to attack the capital.

The craft had no opposition. Stories sent from Puerto Cortes that the Honduran "war" vessel Tatubula had gone forth to intercept the Hornet are untrue. The latter may be no match for the Hornet.

Official notification has reached the capital that Jose Santos Zavala, the deposed president of Honduras, is going to sit idly by and see the office snatched by Bonilla from President Davila without resistance. Zavala is sending money to help his party and is fitting up the former United States cruiser, Detroit, recently sold at auction in Boston, for the use of the Honduran Government. The Detroit is to be used for service in the Gulf waters and will be used as a coast patrol against the Hornet.

GEN. HOWE RETIRES TO-DAY.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan Will Be Appointed a Brigadier to Succeed Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U. S. A., now in command of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., will be placed on the retired list to-morrow, when he will have reached the statutory limit of 64 years of age. He is a native of Bloomington, Ind. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1867. In 1868 he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry in the Indian campaigns and served under Gen. Sheridan, Crook and Custer. In the Powder River campaign in 1876 he commanded a force of about 200 friendly Indians.

TO-NIGHT

OF ALL NIGHTS

Mix with your Best Friend

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

LAWYER CHADSEY SUSPENDED

FOR USING IMPROPER MEANS TO HELP OUT A CLIENT.

Tried to Get Letters Which Clergymen Wrote in Order to Head Off the Defense to a Label Suit. "Disrespectful and Unprofessional," Says the Court.

Nathan B. Chadsey, a lawyer at 2 Rector street, who has been a member of the bar less than two years and was counsel for the Rev. Frank C. Brown, the pastor of the Baptist Church at Rowayton, Conn., who was dropped from the ministry in 1908, was suspended for six months yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Charges were made by the grievance committee of the Bar Association that he was guilty of gross unprofessional conduct.

The Rev. Mr. Brown was pastor of the church at Rowayton prior to April 4, 1908, on which date the Fairfield Baptist Association ordered his certificate of ordination surrendered because he wrote "letters unbecoming a Christian and a minister of the gospel" to Miss Clara Raymond, the daughter of Charles Raymond of South Norwalk, Conn. Raymond wrote a letter to a South Norwalk newspaper suggesting by way of extortion for his daughter's conduct that Brown through letters he had written to Miss Raymond had hypnotized her. This letter was republished in another newspaper.

About twenty months after this occurred, and about the time Chadsey was engaged by the Rev. Mr. Brown to look up for \$250,000 against the newspapers that reprinted the letter, Chadsey opened up a voluminous correspondence with Raymond to get possession of the letters written by the clergymen which were then in Mr. Raymond's possession. The grievance committee in asking to have Chadsey punished for the letters he wrote declared that in trying to get the pastor's letters Chadsey had in mind the suit for libel, knowing that the successful defense of the suit depended upon the defendant's ability to bring the letters before the jury.

The grievance committee declared that Chadsey thus attempted to suppress evidence for the defendant in a projected suit, and that the means adopted included grossly improper and unprofessional threats to Raymond.

A dozen letters from Chadsey to Raymond and nearly that many from Raymond in reply were submitted to the Appellate Division with the Bar Association's complaint. In letters to Raymond the lawyer declared that Miss Raymond had tried to induce the clergyman to move to South Dakota to get a divorce from his wife, and that if Raymond would publish those letters the clergyman had received from Miss Raymond, Raymond replied that he had guarded the letters from the public out of sympathy for Brown's wife and daughter.

Chadsey wrote that he intended to sue Raymond for libel because of the letter to the newspaper, and said: "You have made a move which will cost you your liberty, if not your fortune. In that day, as Solomon has wisely said, 'I will laugh at you calamity, since you have rejected my counsel, and you will cry out because of me, since you have despised my voice.'"

Chadsey declared that it was a criminal act for a person to make public letters belonging to another, and he insisted that the letters in question belonged to his client and not to Miss Raymond. He sent a newspaper clipping concerning the arrest of a man for stealing the Wick-orchard letter in the sugar trust case, which stated that the priest was taken to court handcuffed to an Italian conier. Chadsey quoted the Scriptures extensively in his letters to Raymond.

Mr. Raymond wrote that he was willing to sign an agreement not to show the letters unless Brown did something, directly or indirectly, "to interfere with me and mine," but when the lawyer insisted that he was not to show the letters, Chadsey declared that it was a criminal act for a person to make public letters belonging to another, and he insisted that the letters in question belonged to his client and not to Miss Raymond. He sent a newspaper clipping concerning the arrest of a man for stealing the Wick-orchard letter in the sugar trust case, which stated that the priest was taken to court handcuffed to an Italian conier. Chadsey quoted the Scriptures extensively in his letters to Raymond.

Chadsey wrote that he intended to sue Raymond for libel because of the letter to the newspaper, and said: "You have made a move which will cost you your liberty, if not your fortune. In that day, as Solomon has wisely said, 'I will laugh at you calamity, since you have rejected my counsel, and you will cry out because of me, since you have despised my voice.'"

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